

Taber Free Press

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TABER, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1909

\$1.50 YEARLY

R. P. Wallace, B.C.L.
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public
Solicitor for the Eastern Townships
Bank Loans and Insurance

R. F. Brewin
ARCHITECT
Co-Workshop's Jewellery Store,
Main St.

Drs. Lang & Leech
Physicians, Surgeons, Gynecologists
Consultations: 9 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 8
W. H. LANG, M.D. West second st. north
C. W. LEECH, M.D. South of Union hotel
Office: Alberta Drug & Stationery Store

Dr. William Norwood
DENTIST
Graduate of Chicago College of
Dental Surgery
OFFICE: Alberta Drug & Stationery Store

D. A. Taylor, M.D., C.M.,
SPECIALIST
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Stafford Block, Lethbridge, Alta.
Office hours: 9:30—12 a.m., 2—5
p.m., 7—8 p.m.

Doric Lodge, No. 31
A. F. & A. M. G. R. A.

Meets Tuesday or
before the full
moon over McAskie's
Store, Railway St.
Visiting brethren
cordially welcome.
T. STEPHENSON, W.M.
E. C. MOE, Sec'y.



TABER LODGE
No. 25

Meets every Thursday Evening in
Railway Street (over McAskie's
store) at 8 o'clock.
Visiting Brethren always welcome.
S. E. ERVINE, N.G.
H. P. MUNRO, R.S.

TABER
FLOUR & FEED
STORE

TRU LETHBRIDGE NEW MILL
UNION MADE FLOUR

South Side of Track, opp. Depot
Public Scales in connection

BERT SUTTON
PROPRIETOR

To My Friends and
Customers

I beg to announce that ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, JAN. 25th, I will be doing
Business in my New Store OPPOSITE
THE OLD STAND with a Full and Com-
plete Line of

HARDWARE
In addition to my other lines. My lines
of Hardware will be most complete, embracing
everything found in a First-class
General Hardware Store such as Builders'
Material, Barbed Wire, Nails, Carpenters'
Tools, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Paints,
Oils, Glass, Wood and Iron Pumps, Pipes
and Fittings, Hinges, Locks and the Thousand
and one Articles that go to complete a
stock of general hardware. In Tin and
Granite Ware, Sheet Iron and Japanese
Ware you will find every article that com-
prises an Up-to-Date Kitchen represented.
The old cry, SHELLS SELL STOVES
will still be heard, and with more floor
space I will be in a position to show
Larger Variety than in the past. In the
Tinmithing Department I am putting in
more New Tools and Machinery, and
will be able to give better attention to all
classes of Sheet Metal and Jobbing Work
than I have in the past.

Wishing you all a Prosperous Year, and
trusting to have the pleasure of meeting
you in my New Quarters.

I am, yours sincerely,
R. D. SHELLS

The Seed Plot As An Educator

Interesting Paper Read by Mr.
Gibson at the Recent Seed
Growers' Convention

Mr. J. W. Gibson, Ottawa, read a most excellent paper at the fifth annual convention of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association on the influence of special seed plots scattered here and there throughout the country in encouraging a greater interest in some of the first essentials towards the ultimate success of all agricultural endeavor. The speaker expressed the hope that the association would ever continue to recognize that well-cultivated farms must be preceded by well-cultivated farmers, and that the boys now attending our rural public schools and academies, if properly trained now, will eventually become a mighty force in directing and establishing our industrial and agricultural supremacy. Mr. Gibson based his remarks largely upon his experience of the last five or six years as a travelling instructor in nature study and school gardens. The cultivation of useful and beautiful plants has always been associated with the highest and best civilization. "The successful seed grower must be able to see in his work not only clouds and weeds and corn, but he must be able to appreciate the vital forces in the growing plant, of the bacteria in the soil and the mysterious chemistry of the sunbeam." Mr. Gibson said that while his work had been confined to boys and girls, yet he had found that the parents of this younger generation had come to take a deep interest in the work and had received much practical advantage from so doing. As a means of education the seed plot lends itself to a great variety of researches and experiment. It affords an admirable opportunity to study the complete life of a plant and develops the power of accurate and thorough observation, while the scientific spirit is awakened and the whole life enlarged and intensified. Seed growing is one of the most delightful of exercises. It creates enthusiasm for the aesthetic in nature, which itself is a matter of great importance, especially in the training of the young mind. In conclusion, Mr. Gibson presented the diary of one of the boys who had operated a plot in connection with one of the school gardens and which went to show to what extent the powers of accurate observation and discernment may be developed.

Church Services

Knox Church—Morning service at 11 a.m., followed by Sunday School and Bible Class. Evening service, 7:30. Wednesday Congregational Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints—Sunday school at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sacrament meeting at 2 p.m. Sunday evening service at 8 p.m.—Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association, every Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. Primary Association every Saturday at 3 p.m.

St. Theodore Church—Morning Prayer, 11 a.m.; Sunday School, 3 p.m.; Evening Prayer, 7:30 p.m. Holy Communion, 11 a.m. first Sunday each month and 8:30 a.m. on third Sunday in the month.

To finish the moment, to find the journey's end in every step of the road, to live the greatest number of good hours, is wisdom.—Emerson.

Problem of English Unemployment

Definite Constructive Policy Proposed

A definite constructive policy with respect to the problem of unemployment was put forward by Mr. Bolton Smart, superintendent of the Hollesley Bay Labour Colony, at the meeting of the Royal Society of Arts.

As a preliminary to dealing with the unemployed problem, that of under-employment must be urged, he dealt with. The evil could be defined and largely obviated, by careful organization, compulsory registration of the men and compulsory employment from the register by employers being essential features.

The authority to deal with the whole question should be national, and the machinery able to deal with all technically able-bodied out of employment, from the vagrant to the highly-skilled artisan.

The Act of 1905, which was in the main excellent as far as it went, should be extended to cover (1) the compulsory organization of casual labour; (2) the compulsory registration of all unemployed, with a national or Imperial organization for the scientific distribution of labour; (3) the provision of employment, training, or education, with maintenance allowance, including powers for training and settlement on the land; (4) powers for placing under detention, vagrants and the persistently lazy.

Farm colonies would form an important part of the scheme, for a London workman's home and family could be kept together and the man thoroughly trained to start life on the land at a little over the cost of breaking up the home and housing the family in a London workhouse.

Mr. Smart's experience led him to recommend three types of colony:—(1) a training colony associated with a well-organized scheme for co-operative small holdings, for men found suitable and keen to settle on the land; (2) a colony designed for men who, without being criminal, vicious, or persistently lazy, were suffering from defect of character or physique; (3) a colony for men who had made up their minds never to work again.

It had been proved that the town-bred man could be trained for horticultural and agricultural work, but it remained to be seen if he would be successful as a small-holder. It was, however, a real national business to find out once for all whether it was practicable or not.

As a first step, farm colonies and associated holdings should be set up under the varying conditions of different parts of the country, and ultimately they could be incorporated as part of a national scheme for training in agriculture, horticulture and afforestation.

They should be linked with a scheme of better rural education as part of a plan for lifting rural England and so relieving the pressure in the towns. As far as afforestation was concerned, men must be trained for it. If there was then still a surplus of unemployed, training and education must be provided for them, so that no worker falling out of the ranks of labour should be allowed, through misfortune or choice, to start on the way that led to moral and physical ruin.

The one thing to be banished from the country was loafing, but the loafer must not be blamed till an alternative was offered him.

Big Immigration This Year

Season Opens This Week and a Big Rush is Expected—Big Boatloads On Way

Montreal, March 1.—Immigration season will open with rush this week, and according to present indications it looks as if more immigrants will be passing through Montreal during the coming week than during the corresponding period of any previous year.

"Considering that spring has not got opened up, it certainly looks as though we are going to have a busy year in immigration business," said Mr. Robert Kerr, passenger traffic manager of the C.P.R. this morning. "For instance, the Empress of Ireland, due at Halifax next Thursday night, is bringing 1,217 passengers, of whom 762 are steerage, and our other boats are proportionately well filled."

Advices from England, he added, made it evident that there was going to be a big rush of new settlers. In addition to immigrants he is looking for a large traffic in people who had gone to Europe for the winter. Altogether, passenger traffic prospects are exceedingly brisk.

Hotel Trouble

One at Maple Creek Must Lose Its License

Maple Creek, Sask., Feb. 27.—There is much comment among the four hotel-keepers as to which hotel will lose its license. According to the present law the town is entitled to three hotels, while there are four now. The strong feeling among the majority of citizens is that they desire rather to have local option than the present system. Whiskey is being sold in other places than the hotels. Temperance people as well as many citizens desire to have a vote taken on local option this year.

An enormous whale has been captured on the coast of Catania and in its stomach was found the leg of a man with a shoe on the foot. The shoe indicated that it had been worn by an Italian sailor, who probably was a victim of the great tidal wave following the earthquake of December 28th last.

Come and See

US AND

What We
Are Doing

IN

CLOTHING

This Month

A. Potter & Co
Tailors, Clothiers and Outfitters
TO MEN WHO KNOW

FORMALIN

To PREVENT Smut in Grain

SPONGES

Ranging from 10c. to \$1.00

The Alberta Drug & Stationery Co.

Eastern Townships Bank.

Established 1850
CAPITAL AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$5,250,000

NOTICE

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, JANUARY 2ND, 1909, THIS BANK will follow the Custom of other Canadian Chartered Banks BY CLOSING SATURDAYS AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

E. C. Moe,

MANAGER,
Taber Branch

TABER LANDS FOR SALE

In Townships 10 and 11, Range 17, West of 4, very close to the Town of Taber in Southern Alberta:—

South E. 1/4 and North 1/4, Section 1; South 1/4 of 4; South half and North E. 1/4 of 5; all 7; West 1/2 of 8; all 12, 13, 17; East 1/2 18; all 19; 20; West half of 26; all 28, 30; East 1/2 of 31; all 33, 34, 35, 36; or any quarter or half section of the above lands in Township 11, R. 17, W. of 4.

I have also the following Lands for sale in Township 10, Range 17, West of 4:—North part of Section 12 (113 acres); South W. and North E. quarters of Section 24; all 25; West 1/2 of 26; North 1/2 of 27; South halves of 31, 32 and 33.

Write or wire me for prices of any quarter, half or whole section of the above lands, as I can deliver any of the above quickly.

J. J. WHITE,

38, Northumberland Street, Guelph, Ont.

"The Pioneer Merchants"

We are again in a position to supply our customers with the well-known brands of Groceries which they have been procuring from us for the past four years.

The experience we have gained in the past, both as to the particular needs of the community and the special features of certain brands of goods, has enabled us to give special values in all lines.

We pride ourselves upon the high quality of the goods we stock; and the proof that quality is the chief consideration lies in the ever-increasing volume of our business.

We have just received a large shipment of the following brands of TEAS:—

Tatley's ... 1/2 lb. 1 & 3 lb. tins, 40c to 60c per lb.
Red Rose ... 1/2 lb. 1 & 3 lb. tins, 50c to \$1 per lb.
Red Cross, an elegant prize in every pkg., 50c per lb.
Ram Lal's ... 1/2 lb. 1 & 3 lb. pkgs., 40c & 50c per lb.
A good quality of Bulk Teas, green and black, 35c lb.

Groceries and Dry Goods, HOUGH ST. north of old stand
A complete line of Hardware EAST OF PALACE HOTEL.

The Taber Trading Co., Ltd.

E. C. JONES

Painter, Paper Hanger, Sign-
Writer, Estimates free

Agent for the famous Best Vajor
Gas Light Co.

S. E. ERVINE

Farm :: Machinery

THE TABER FURNITURE CO.
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
For best values in all kinds of
**Furniture, Bedsteads,
And BEDDING,
Carpets & Linoleums
PICTURES & MOUNTINGS,
WALL PAPERS**
7cts. per single roll, 17c
AGENTS for RAYMOND SEWING
MACHINES, PRICES and TERMS to
"TRY" only
\$25.00, \$30.00, \$35.00, \$40.00

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 16 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or sub-Agency for the district. Entry in person may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of homesteader.
Fences—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of the three years. A house, shed or other building within one mile of the homestead in a form of at least 30 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.
In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section of available land. Price \$100 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of the three years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to erect homesteaded fence and cultivate fifty acres extra).
A homesteader who has exhausted his homesteaded right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$100 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres, and erect a house worth \$200.00.

W. W. CORY.
Density of the Province of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. 33-34

Taber Meat Market

Fresh and salt meats of all kinds
Fish in season, butter, lard and
fresh sausage, lamb and mutton

J. B. Jett & Co

NUT COAL

We are now making a splendid
grade of clean, uniform sized NUT
COAL, just the thing for domestic
use. Try a load of it and you will
use no other.
\$2.50 PER TON
AT THE MINE.

Canada West Coal Co., Limited

E. N. Harding Co.

Harness, saddles, whips, robes,
blankets and everything for your
horse. Special attention given
to orders of all kinds

SEE OUR STOCK OF
LAP ROBES & HORSE BLANKETS
JUST ARRIVED.

Notice to the Public

The undersigned builders and con-
tractors are prepared to furnish plans
and specifications for buildings of all
kinds and sizes. Address them at
the Taber Hotel.

McKellar & Wildman Builders and Contractors

R. A. VanOrman CONTRACTOR, BUILDER, All work guaranteed in every way. Estimates given on all classes of buildings.

W. BRUSH GRUBB Insurance: Fire, Life, Accident Reeves Traction Engines. REAL ESTATE

NOTICE
By mutual agreement the partnership between
Drs. Land and Leach was DISSOLVED on March
1st 1909. On and after this date notice is hereby
given the public that their accounts will be separate.

Taber Free Press

Advertising Rates on Application.
Subscription \$1.50 yearly, in advance
W. A. M. Bellwood, editor and manager
THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1909.

Notes and Comments

The Liberal Convention at Leth-
bridge on Tuesday chose Dr. Rivers
of Raymond as their standard bearer
at the approaching election. The
contest for the nomination was really
between W. W. Douglas and Dr.
Rivers—one the Mayor of Taber and
the other the Mayor of Raymond.
The contest was keen, the latter
getting the nomination by a narrow
majority. The local Liberals did
not think of putting up a nominee at
the convention until a couple of days
before the convention was called, and
hence were not properly prepared for
a contest.

On the other hand, Dr. Rivers had
for some time past been talked of as
the prospective candidate and he
won the day by having his forces
well organized. However, the Liberals
have in Dr. Rivers a very strong
candidate, and supporting as he does
the best provincial government
Canada has ever had he should
without doubt lead the polls in case
of a contest on the 22nd instant by a
large majority.

Taber cannot afford to have a man
in the opposition ranks at Edmon-
ton as well as Ottawa. There is no
doubt that a supporter of the
Rutherford Government will be able
to do more for Taber and this con-
sistency than an opposition mem-
ber could possibly do. It behooves
us, then, to turn out in full force
on the 22nd instant and show our
appreciation of honest administration
of the affairs of the province by sup-
porting Dr. Rivers.

Woman's Moustache

A new arrival at New York has
caused a great deal of trouble to the
New York immigration officials, who
have in despair referred her case to
Washington for adjudication.
"Frank Woodhull" was the name
given on arrival by the passenger,
who rejoiced in the possession of a
big black moustache worn in the
Kaiser style. When about to be
submitted to medical examination
"Woodhull" made some demur, and
finally admitted that she was a
woman.

Her moustache was, however, quite
genuine, and she refused to be shaved.
She had no woman's clothing, states
the "New York Herald," and she
stated that she could not earn a liv-
ing in woman's dress because of her
moustache. Dressed as a man, how-
ever, she had supported herself for
fifteen years on ranches, and had
contrived to conceal her secret.

Young Men and Business

If any young man wishes a set of
rules, here it is—
Get into a business you like.
Devote yourself to it.
Be honest in everything.
Employ caution; think out a
thing well before you enter upon it.
Sleep eight hours every night.
Do everything that means keeping
in good health.
School yourself not to worry;
worry kills, work doesn't.
Avoid liquors of all kinds.
If you must smoke, smoke moder-
ately.
Shun discussion on two points—
religion and politics.
And last, but not least, marry a
true woman and you have your own
home.

RARE HALF DOLLARS

Only Four of Them Are Known
to Have Been Minted.

COINS OF THE CONFEDERACY

Three of This Rare Quarter Have Dis-
appeared, and Only One Is Now
Known to Exist—Confederate Coins
Were Also Planned, but Not Minted.

That the Confederate government con-
templated the issue of a metallic cur-
rency is certain, though coins distinct-
ly associated with the Confederacy
never appeared in general circulation.
Designs for a half dollar and a cent
were made, dies cut and a few coins
of each denomination struck in various
metals. These coins now rank high
with American collectors.

It was some time after the war-
secession or eighteen years—that the
first evidence of the existence of a
Confederate half dollar came to light.
In January, 1878, R. F. Taylor, M. D.,
secretary and treasurer of the Louisi-
ana state board of health, wrote to E.
Mason, Jr., a well known Philadelphia
numismatist, and informed him that he
had a Confederate coin in his possession.
A good deal of doubt was at first
felt about the coin's genuineness, but
investigation revealed the fact that at
least four silver fifty-cent pieces were
struck by the Confederate authorities
at the New Orleans mint in 1861.

It seems that when the Confederates
seized the United States mint at New
Orleans they conceived the idea of an
issue of Confederate coins. It is fairly
certain, however, that after the mint
fell into their hands all available bul-
lion was used for regular United States
half dollars.

The former officers of the mint were
retained when the state of Louisiana
turned the establishment over to the
Confederate states, and in April, 1861,
Secretary Mason directed that designs
for a half dollar should be submitted to
him. Several designs were offered for
his approval. It is said, although the
accepted one is the only design on re-
cord.

This bore an obverse identical with
the regular United States half dollar of
1861, the well known seated figure of
Liberty, the Goddess of Liberty, upon the
thirteen stars, with the date 1861. The
reverse design, on the contrary, was of
an entirely original character.

In the center of the field was a
shield which bore seven stars, one for
each seceding state. Above the shield
was a Liberty cap, while surrounding
the central design was a wreath com-
posed of sugar cane and cotton.
Around the border at the top was the
inscription, "Confederate States of
America," and underneath was the de-
nomination, "Half dol."

These dies were cut by an engraver
named A. H. M. Peterson, and the
coins were struck by Colonel Schmidt,
foreman of the coining room. When
the dies came to the color they were
found to be unsuitable for the regular
press, so four pieces were struck on
the old fashioned screw press.

Dr. Taylor was the chief dealer at
the mint in 1861, and in his letter to
Mr. Mason he stated that one of the
four pieces was sent to the Confed-
erate government, the second to Pro-
fessor Middle of the University of Loui-
siana, the third to Dr. E. Ames of
New Orleans, while the fourth was
kept by himself.

The four pieces were all that were
colored from the dies, for owing to the
scarcity of silver bullion the mint was
shut down on April 20, 1861. Only one
of these original pieces can now be
located, and this has last offered for
sale brought \$550.

Some time in the seventies the re-
verse die fell into the possession of a
firm of coin dealers in New York, who
are credited with having struck at
least 500 regular United States half
dollars of 1861 from the Confederate
reverse die after having removed the
original United States reverse.

The reverse coins were similar to
those struck by the Confederate gov-
ernment, only the closest scrutiny de-
veloping the difference, and this fact
has had a tendency to lessen the in-
terest in the genuine and original Con-
federate half dollar. But even the
restruck Confederate half dollars com-
mand a premium of from \$5 to \$6
when well preserved.

That the Confederate government had
planned the issue of a cent piece
came to light accidentally. Some time
between 1905 and 1870 a nickel coin
was submitted to a coin dealer in Phil-
adelphia for examination.

It was of about the same size as a
United States cent and showed a
youthful head of Liberty on the ob-
verse, wearing a Liberty cap, around
the border being inscribed "Confed-
erate States of America." Below was
the date "1861." On the reverse were
the words "True Cent" in the center of
a wreath emblematic of the products
of the southern states and composed of
small ears of corn and wheat and tiny
bunches, with a miniature cotton
bale in the middle of the wreath.

In tracing the origin of the piece the
fact was developed that the dies were
cut by a Philadelphia engraver of the
name of Lovett, who upon being ap-
proached in 1873 concerning the mat-
ter admitted, with considerable reluc-
tance, that he had engraved the dies for
the coin upon a commission from the
Confederate authorities.

He said that the whole work had
been conducted with secrecy owing to
the probable unpleasant consequences
to himself should the matter come to
the attention of the Federal authorities.
The twelve pieces in nickel
— of which had been

lost, and these led to the discovery of
the contemplated issue. The dies were
sent down south, and it is not thought
that they were ever used there.

Years afterward the dies were again
sent back to Philadelphia, and a firm
of coin dealers gained possession of
them and made arrangements to strike
a limited number of pieces in different
metals. They planned to coin seven in
gold, twelve in silver and ten in cop-
per, but in striking the coins in the
last named metal the collar of the dies
burst upon making the fifty-fifth im-
pression, and the work was abandoned.

The total number of Confederate
cents now known to be in existence is
seven in gold, seven in silver and the
other two of the original twelve having dis-
appeared; twelve in silver and fifty-five
in copper. The gold specimens are val-
ued at \$100 each, those in silver and
nickel at about \$25 and the copper
cents at from \$10 upward.

The dies were defaced and later were
bought by a well known Chicago col-
lector, Junius Brouner, who also had
a specimen of each coin in the four
different metals.

A WEST POINT PRANK.

When Fitzhugh Lee Startled Pomposus

Writing on "West Point Before the
War" in the Metropolitan Magazine,
General S. W. Ferguson tells how Fitz-
hugh Lee, loved by all, was a prodigy.
Fitz was always most popular, full
of fun and ready for any diversion.
Once during the encampment we were
with under arms for some camp, and
as was customary, we had to march to
the mess hall with the guard instead
of with the battalion. At that time
our tactics were used, and we were
always formed in two ranks. The
squad, under command of Corporal
Fortune, was marching to the mess
hall and had almost reached the chapel
when General Scott himself appeared
and crossed our path in front of us.
The corporal on seeing the great gen-
eral straightened himself like a ram-
rod, called out in his most martial
tones, "Close up there!" and stepped
at, toes pointed and eyes rigidly to
the front. Fitz and I were in the rear
of the column. To my amazement and
discomfiture Fitz jumped one side
back up a round stone and sent it
swinging along the flagstones close by
the general and was back in his place
a right as any one in a second. The
ad general stopped, looked up, then
round. There was nothing in sight
of the squad of the guard. He could
not imagine that the stone came from
such a source and resumed his walk.
He had not gone more than a few
yards when Fitz requested the perform-
ance, saying on each occasion as he
came back in his place, "Ha, old his-
tory, you can't catch me!" By this
time we had passed the front of the
squad, and the general was out of
sight. The last glimpse I had of him
was looking around for the source
— hence came the rocks. I have often
pondered what would have been the
thoughts of the corporal had he known
that was going on, and I have won-
dered, too, what report he would have
made. I was badly scared, I must con-
fess, but it was nevertheless very fun-
ny. One must have known the pain
one old general to be able to realize
how indignant he looked at the care-
lessness of any one allowing a rock to
be thrown so near him. I remember
in chief of the army. A short time after
at the grand staff always given he
was striking camp for barracks. Fitz
called up to the post, introduced
himself and had quite an animated
conversation with him.

"Oriental Rugs."
"The greatest proof for fine rugs,"
an authority, "was known as the
line of Sultan the Magnificent or
"the rug of the Great," about the reign of
Sultan Elizabeth, when the fine ar-
ranged all over Europe. I think
from this comes the statement that
each and such a rug dates from the
time of Solomon, giving an erroneous
impression as to the antiquity of the
article, although I suppose the names
are the same."

A famous piece of rug, for which a
fabulous sum was paid by the Paris
museum, has been ascribed to the
time of King Solomon. It is a small
quarter of a silk rug picked up on a
boat by a woman who was at-
tracted by its beauty and peculiarity.
He sold it in New York for \$25. The
dealer later disposed of it for \$150.
The last owner thought it worth while
to send part of it to Constantinople to
be arranged, and there it sold for
1,500 to a person from whom the
Paris museum bought it at many times
its price. It is easy to tell household
oriental rugs. Their patterns show
upon the back in the knots, which is
not the case in rugs made by machin-
ery, and they are self fringed and have
a grayer surface.

Racing in Ancient Rome.
Ancient Rome had its racing and its
popular and well paid jockeys. Betting
ran high, and the excitement of the
people over the races and their favor-
ite color frequently led to bloodshed.
Caligula—he who made a consul of his
horse—passed most of his time rioting
with the charioteers. The circus was
the place for the racing. The largest
of them, the Circus Maximus, about
21,000 feet long, could accommodate
180,000 spectators. It was so large
necessary to race round the spina, a
low stone wall running down the center
of the circus. The jockeys drove in
a light chariot—usually four in each
race—and wore close fitting tunics and
leather caps of distinguishing colors.
That the profession was a paying one
we learn from ancient writers, money
prizes and wages being paid. The
jockey Crescens at the age of twenty-
two had amassed a fortune, and Dis-
cus, the king of jockeys, left to his son
more than \$1,000,000.

Ladies' Shoes

We have just received a NEW STOCK OF
LADIES' - - FOOTWEAR

in a choice variety of
Styles for Spring

Everything you need from the lowest price House Shoe to the
HIGHEST GRADES

in Patent and Kangaroo Oxfords and High Tops

We wish to solicit your patronage for these lines

**Children's, Girls', Boys'
and Men's Shoes**

CAMPBELL & ANDERSON

Advertisers

Are determined to GIVE VALUE

VICKERY & CO.

CASH BUYERS' UNION

Overalls Lower than Ever

Men's Black Overalls 85c
Blue or Black Overalls with bib 95c

It will pay you to see these Overalls. They are best value on market

We also carry a Blue Bib Overall; \$1.25, equal to anything
on the market at \$1.50

JUST RECEIVED - Ladies' Waists, white lawn with brown collar and
cuffs, a great novelty, at \$1.00; Ladies' Black Satin Waists, all sizes
to 11, at \$1.00; also new patterns in Prints, Flannellets, Muslins, &c.

INSPECTION INVITED

CALL AND SEE THE Superb - Favorite - RANGE

WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE FAMOUS SHARPLE'S SEPARATOR
AND FROST & WOOD IMPLEMENTS

J. W. HILL & SON

For business lots and residential lots
in the water belt.

SEE W. W. Douglas

Prices and terms to suit everybody.
Money to loan to assist in improving
these properties.

For Sale

West half Lot 22, Lot 23 and east half Lot 24, Block 3, Main St., west Malo's butcher shop.

Apply to—
YUEN CHOW,
Box 96,
Lethbridge.
Or—
MAH JACK,
Taber.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1909.

LOCALS

W. Cousins of Medicine Hat is in town to-day.

Nine-roomed House for sale. Apply to Mrs. J. G. Macdonald. 3-t
C. F. P. Conybeare, K.C., of Lethbridge, was in town Tuesday.

J. B. Jett & Co. have already commenced seeding operations. We pay highest cash price for butter and eggs. Taber Bakery. 52-tf

FOR SALE.—Pair of geldings, five and seven years old. B. R. McMullin, Taber. 2-2t

J. W. Crawford of Calgary was in town Tuesday re-organizing the Knights of Pythias.

R. P. Wallace has been appointed Returning Officer for Lethbridge district constituency.

A dance was given at the opera house for the old folks. They had a most enjoyable time.

FOR RENT.—1 Acre broken and fenced with well-finished shack, 12 by 18 feet. Mrs. L. J. Ritchie, near Cousins' Hall. 51-tf

WANTED.—Team of horses and good cows in exchange for town property. Apply Mrs. L. J. Ritchie near Cousins' Hall. 52-tf

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—A storey and half house and lots, fenced, well and stable in Douglas Addition. Apply to Thomas Hinton, Taber, Alberta. 2-2tp

A very successful dance was given in Cousins' Hall on Tuesday evening, a good number being present. Everybody thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

F. T. Westlake and S. Hinfords were in town on Tuesday from their homesteads and report things are beginning to move rapidly in their vicinity.

Mark Hancock returned to town on Tuesday night from West Virginia after an absence of four months. All his friends are glad to see him back again.

Mr. Coulter, representing the Atlantic-Pacific Land Syndicate, arrived in Taber on Monday with his wife and daughter. He intends to make his home here.

WANTED.—A Half Section or more near Taber, on half-crop payments. Owners only apply Imperial Development Company, Ltd., Box 1740, Lethbridge. 47-tf

A. D. Mulholland of Russell, N.D., was in town on Wednesday. He is in the elevator business at Russell and intends to settle here in the near future, having purchased two sections of land, the sale being effected by Mr. W. A. Aubin.

Messrs. A. L. Penfield, D. C. Shaw, C. S. Hitchcock and Chauncey Ogden, of New York, arrived in town Monday. These gentlemen have purchased four sections of land east of Taber from the Atlantic-Pacific Land Syndicate and will purchase two steam-plowing rigs to begin operations at once.

A special meeting of the Knights of Pythias was held in Cousins' Hall on Monday. Seventeen members of the Lethbridge Lodge arrived in town, their names being—C. E. Conybeare, A. M. Ritchie, C. R. Tate, J. G. Harper, E. G. Davies, M. R. Cooper, C. Ripley, M. Johnson, A. G. Gattenby, A. Edey, M. Moffatt, M. A. Dennison, J. O. Davis, Gus Nerdig, R. L. Robson, Sid Duncan, E. D. Aylesworth, Joe Dupas, D. May. Several new members were initiated and altogether the boys had a good time.

Mince meat, 15c. lb., one week only. Taber Bakery. 52-tf

DRESSMAKING.—Enquire at the first white house east of Marmot Church. 3-1tp

WANTED.—Furnished rooms for family of three. D. W. Coulter, Union Hotel. 3-1tp

A large Gramophone with nineteen records for sale, cheap. Apply to Mrs. J. G. Macdonald. 3-t

FOR SALE.—1 Acre broken and fenced, also 1 lot with good shack and well. Apply Mrs. L. J. Ritchie, near Cousins' Hall. 51-tf

See D. W. Coulter, field salesman, Atlantic-Pacific Land Syndicate, at Union Hotel, Taber, if interested in buying or selling land, wholesale or retail. 3-tf

Try our 30c. line of coffee; our 40c. line of Red Rose Tea; our pure Gold Jams, Jellies, Spice, etc.—nothing better. Give them a trial. Taber Bakery. 52-tf

FOR SALE.—426 Acres, Section 10, Township 11, Range 15, on Crop Payment Plan, at \$15 per acre with \$1 per acre cash; balance payable by half crop, each year. W. R. Dobbin, Lethbridge, Alberta. 51-tf

FOR SALE BY OWNER.—North half section 38, township 9, west 4th mer. First-class land 2½ miles from station and coal mine. Any reasonable offer considered. Apply Peter Warren, New Westminster. 2-tf

We are pleased to note that W. Brush Grubb has made three very successful sales during the last two weeks, the first being a 32-h.p. Reeves' engine with set of plows to George Garon of section 17, township 11; also a 32-h.p. Reeves with set of Cockshutt plows to the Alberta Land and Grain Co., who arrived in town from New York; the third sale being to Dan Olson, a 32-h.p. Reeves with twelve 14-inch breakers. Mr. Olson has about 2,000 acres to break during the forthcoming season. This surely looks good for the Taber district.

Will Arm Airships With Machine Guns

Berlin, March 1.—The military airship of the future is to be armed with small cannon or machine guns. The army authorities at several headquarters throughout Germany are experimenting along this line and it has been virtually decided to provide balloons of the rigid Zeppelin type either with cannon or small caliber machine guns. The danger resulting from the recoil and the escape of gas from the muzzles has been practically eliminated by a series of adjustments, the details of which are kept secret.

Liberal Platform

The platform of the Liberals of Alberta adopted in Calgary, August, 1905, upon which the Rutherford Ministry appealed three months later, November 9th, 1905, and was sustained by the most emphatic expression of popular approval ever before known in the political history of Canada.

The terms of this platform have been embodied in the legislation of the past four years and crystallized into the statutes by the Rutherford Ministry and by the Liberal party in the legislature. The fulfillment of these promises constitutes the record of the Ministry. Upon their record they appeal with confidence to the electors, who desire before all things honesty and progress in the conduct of public business, and justice and wisdom in the creation and enforcement of law.

A great people and petty thoughts or revengeful feelings go ill together. The strong do not wait; the brave make no outcry. In proportion to one's power should be his forbearance and self-control.

Special Announcement

WE ARE NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS IN OUR NEW STORE ON FRONT ST. NEXT SHIEL'S HARDWARE STORE

Although our complete stock has not arrived, still we have a full assortment of FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES and BOOTS and SHOES which we will be pleased to show you at any time. Our Delivery will call every day and all orders entrusted to him will have our prompt and careful attention. Our Motto: "Good Goods at Right Prices."

We hope to be favored with a share of your valued patronage.

Powell & Stephenson General Merchants

If You Want to

PRODUCE RESULTS, ADVERTISE

IN THE

Taber Free Press

Bright, Consistent Advertising always pays the Enterprising

If you want a Snap

In Farm Machinery, Wagons, Harness and Work Horses,

Call at The Barton Residence

AND SEE WHAT THEY CAN DO FOR YOU

Cash Talks :: Try it!

Hard Coal Miners Talk of Striking

Workers and Employers Working Equally Hard to Perfect Organization

OPERATORS PREPARING

Are Anxious to have Battle to Death with Miners' Union

Scranton, Pa., March 2.—Both the miners and their employers in the anthracite coal-fields of this field are working quietly but with apparent earnestness toward the crisis in their relations which is sure to come with the expiration of the working agreement on April 1st. The outlook for a strike is contingent upon the numerical condition and strength of the Miners' Union at the expiration of the working contract.

Already both sides are showing some uneasiness. The companies are working their collieries full time and to the extent of their operating capacity, and they are storing the output in available spots so that there shall be no shortage of the market in the event of a probable break occurring in their relations with the miners.

Every mine in this valley is working at top capacity. The miners are no less active in preparing for their interests.

MISSIONARIES BUSY

Missionaries have been going up and down the valley now for two weeks enlisting mine-workers into the ranks of the union in order that the organization will be in shape to back up their demands with a show of solid front. The men are coming back into the union rapidly. In the midst of the activity in this direction National President T. L. Lewis is expected here daily to direct the work.

Public sentiment here is for a longer term agreement between the miners and operators than a one-year contract, but, regardless of sentiment in business circles, the miners seem determined that they will make a stand for better working conditions and the recognition of their union.

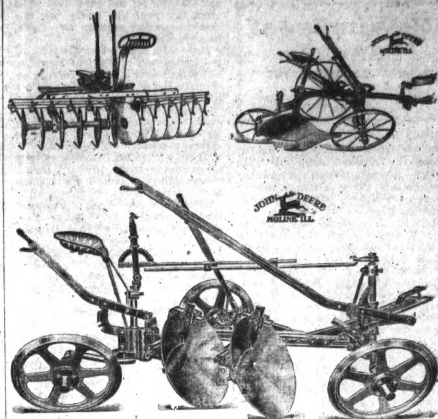
PITTSBURGH INTERESTED
Pittsburg, Pa., March 2.—The Pittsburg coal field with its annual output of almost 60,000,000 tons is interested to-night in the runblings of trouble among anthracite miners. While it is not believed here that there will be an open effort on the part of the operators to precipitate strikes until the end of the two year agreement with the men, which will not be until April 1, 1910, there is indication that the operators will not attempt to sidestep the trouble as they are, according to best information furnished the miners, anxious to have a battle to the death with the miners' union.

HOLD MINES CLOSED

The first step in what the miners understand is a move to close down all the mines in April, 1910, and hold them closed if possible until the miners union is forced out of existence, was taken here to-night when several of the big operators left quietly for Cleveland, Ohio, where they will meet lake men to-morrow and confer on the opening of the lake season. The Pittsburg lake shippers want the lakes opened at the earliest opportunity. Every bin throughout the northwest is to be filled and the coal storage docks at the head of the great lakes are to be filled. The operators of the Pittsburg district have planned to fill these bins before the ice comes next fall. Then, when the miners come to make a new scale next April it will be the operators with their north-western bins filled that will dictate. This is the plan now at least.

The best man is the most unselfish man. Humble, constant, voluntary self-sacrifice—this is what constitutes the true dignity of man.—Amiel.

Jno. Deere Goods are THE GOODS



Reliance Trading Co., Ltd.

C. LEONARD, Manager

\$4,500 IN Prizes

TO SUBSCRIBERS OF
TABER FREE PRESS
and THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

A \$3000 Threshing Outfit, complete; a \$400 Piano; a 20-shoe Single Disc Drill, and many other Prizes—over 220 in all—will be given by THE NOR'-WEST FARMER to the persons making the closest estimate as to the exact number of whole kernels in five pounds of No. 1 Northern wheat.

WHAT IS YOUR ESTIMATE?

To record your estimate, you merely send it in with \$1.75 as subscription to TABER FREE PRESS and THE NOR'-WEST FARMER for one year.

MAKE AN ESTIMATE NOW. By doing so you get the Nor'-West Farmer to Jan. 1st, 1910. In case of a tie the Estimate First Received gets the Award. You are as likely to win as anyone; and whether you win a prize or not, you get sterling value for your money, in a year's subscription to two such papers as ours and The Nor'-West Farmer.

Send Estimates and Subscriptions to this Office

Competition Closes March 31, 1909

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POSTERS ENVELOPES
REPORTS INVITATIONS
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The Winning of Edmonia.

By JANET CHRISTINE STEPHENS.

Copyrighted, 1914, by Associated Literary Press.

There was nothing of the knight errant about Percival Boney.

Thoughts of Edmonia, Turner, thoughts which invariably formed the frowning background to Percival's waking hours, he was discouraging and moderately ineffective.

She had once stated succinctly, as was Edmonia's way, that the only thing about that remotely suggested standing up for itself was the cowl-like back of a square and otherwise irreproachably groomed head.

The subject of this rather doubtful approval was secretly outraged by the belief that the cowl indicated an aggressive spirit which seemed to be the heroic attribute in the imagination of Edmonia's set.

Edmonia's falsely appreciative remark had been inspired in her mother's attic during the rummaging of a rain-bound house party, when, upon the discovery of an ancient coat of mail, Percival had pulled it out from under the eaves and had fallen sleepily to calculating how many electric diabolos it would have made for Mrs. Turner's carefully ordered kitchen.

This was too much for Edmonia. A man who could evolve diabolos from the fabric of romance must be lacking in the most rudimentary instincts of civility. It counted per se against her that Percival Boney was a knight in a business ability that made his father prouder every day or that she had never had a rival in his loyal devotion to her.

She dreamed of the clash of armor and the risks of joust and tourney, a knight who should pierce her, if it came for her sake and rescue her, if even as from a tyrant's might. In the free volucres of American society the tyrant was the machine.

And to Edmonia justice she really did care a great deal for Percival's allegiance, only she desired a more daring proof.

It was therefore incumbent upon this thoroughly constituted young lady that she steel her heart against the pleasing picture which a talk with her kindred, gray clad figure, but off and light hair tossing in the breeze, made against a morning sky on the first day of one of his erratic autumnal visits near her country home.

She accordingly let her disdainful glance dwell upon his offensively rusty cheek and light hair, and she reflected sternly of the machine.

What, he, Percival, he, the knight, when within speaking distance of where she sat in the crimson ramble. "Armed cap-a-pie I see! Is the machine down?"

Edmonia smiled tolerantly and gave him her hand.

"But why linger so far from the paternal castle? Has thy gentle palfrey gone lame?"

Edmonia glanced suggestively back along the highway. "I'm waiting for a friend," she said, with conviction.

The dusty road stretched in two long, undulating lines in either direction. No one was in sight. Percival's gaze abandoned its quest and he turned suspiciously to the crimson ramble.

"Could I," he asked anxiously, "figure in that capacity?"

She reddened in turn, then scanned him critically. "Perhaps." She was still rather doubtful of his capabilities. Mentally scanning the machine, she devoted to his business which had made him hitherto ignore the automobile craze, he fastened himself out after the manner of the driver's seat.

Under her car and confided his despair to her tonneau.

It was not enough not to be romantic, but not to be useful. The machine was bearable. He had not the slightest idea of how to start the machine. He crawled out from under the machine and mounted to the driver's seat.

Her sudden accession of trust, inspired by his businesslike manner, provoked him to fresh endeavor. He made a great show of moving levers, tightening useless screws and peering into the machine while she scanned the scenery.

Whatever he finally did to that automobile to start it Percival does not know. Suddenly it slid out of the shade into the road like a bird from under his hand. "Ah," he cried, with an assurance that he was far from feeling, "I thought so!"

He held a trembling hand upon the wheel and answered routine questions at regular intervals. They were now gliding along between hedgerows of gorgeous autumn color. He began to feel more at ease. Edmonia hummed a little song as old as it was sweet:

The rose that all are raising
Is not the rose for me
He looked at her and in that look forgot his new responsibility. She was gazing steadily down the dusty turnpike, a little smile upon her lips, although she would see the knight of her dreams in plumed helmet and shining armor riding to bear her away.

"He couldn't catch me," said Percival in response to her thought. She started and looked with more interest at her companion. He had spoken in the confidence that he was of ignorance.

"Say, Ted," he continued, "I don't know much about the 'how to' of civility. I don't even understand the first thing about an auto." He caught himself up. He positively would not divulge this humiliating fact. He would do so more confidently. "But you

are the rose for me, sure, Ted. You must say you will marry me this time," he ended, with an air of desperation, "or I'll—"

The threat was not completed. In the earnestness of his plea Percival had forgotten that he was running an automobile for the first time in his life. They were now going at a tremendous speed and every instant gathering momentum. Edmonia gripped his arm as they lurched around a curve and bounced over a culvert.

"Hang on!" yelled Percival as they approached a slight descent. In his clumsy effort to control the machine he inadvertently put on more speed.

"What are you doing?" screamed Edmonia. "Stop! Why, you are running away with me!" she laughed tremulously.

"Why not?" he shouted wildly, as she thought, recklessly. The idea of stopping was a delectable one now to Percival, but one which he felt that he must abandon.

The roadides of frowed and gold-toothed frowed a track of flame. Hens flapped from under his wheels as they passed farmhouses at a rate of speed that made the occupants rush out to stare after them.

Angry cries followed them when a barking dog was not quick enough to slide those blurring wheels and with a yell of scared indignation they ran into the ditch. Three horses bailing by the roadside in front of another were stampeded as they whizzed by and raced them.

Edmonia now tried to expostulate with her mad cavalier. But Percival, being a knight, he almost feared to speak to her after this.

"Beats Leotard!" he yelled breathlessly as they grazed a watering table as they kept the thing within the limits of the road.

"Beats Leotard!" he yelled breathlessly as they grazed a watering table as they kept the thing within the limits of the road.

Edmonia noted that he was crazy. "Let's go home!" he took me home!" she commanded him.

"Home!" Percival ground the word passionately between his teeth. "You will be lucky if you ever see home again. No about here, Ted!"

Even as he spoke he felt something respond to his groping fingers. The machine was obeying his controlling hand. For a while he felt something like a wave made him about auto.

Edmonia received this new demonstration as the exultation of a captor and commanded and employed by turn. But he did not at once diminish his speed. He knew now that Edmonia had not realized his impotence. He put the machine at a bill and plunged down the other side. Edmonia was clinging to him with wild promises.

He brought the car carefully to a standstill, according to a signal on the ground. Edmonia was sobbing into her handkerchief. He hoped he was accepting the role of victorious knight modestly, but the iron was hot.

"Ted," he cried, "you've got to keep your promise, you know. I'm not much of a knight, and I don't know how to run."

His unsuspected confession was interrupted for the second time as she suddenly, to his astonishment, smiled up at him through her tears.

"I never was driven like that in my life," she remarked, with pride. "No. I don't go home in a buggy!"

"Not until we're married," said Percival firmly.

Edmonia refused to continue in the car, however, so they walked to the nearest town, where the minister's fee was the first of a series of more mundane charges which punctuated their journey.

But in his new way, which was only enhanced by pecuniary interludes with the wrathful owners of slaughtered hogs, the leather of an injured dog and damages due to the recovery of errant hogs, Percival made it a triumphal journey.

THE BEST IN LIFE.

Cultivate Gladness—The Brand Improves With Constant Practice.

One who wants to get the best of the bargain in life cultivates gladness. The one who mopes doesn't enjoy herself, and surely no one enjoys her.

Any one can be glad when things go her way. To be glad when the mild breaks your best dinner set and the frock on which you've broken yourself turns out to be a fringed and a disposition that can be counted on to life's wheels.

There's a lot of gladness going, but many of us are blind to it. What we want to take life like a healthy child and find enjoyment in simple things. We can cultivate our simple life until it takes the zest from everything.

What if we haven't an overflowing pocketbook? Need we hang down the corners of our mouths when there are health and the outdoors and love to make for gladness? Does it come easier to look on the dark side? Has the pose of misfortune become your natural state? Forget it and take to grinning.

At that grin may be strained, but most of your friends will think it more lovely than your usual haughty expression. The brand improves with practice.

Forced cheerfulness is not pleasing, but it is better than chronic depression. Keep pumping out that oil of gladness and by and by the drumps will be lubricated.

Gladness isn't an effort to be glad; it's just being glad. You cannot worry yourself into it; neither does it come by simulation; it does come from taking life easy and enjoying things, whatever they were meant to be enjoyed or not.

You said one, try for a day to hunt causes for gladness. Instead of sulkiness you will find more and more the total, get in a receptive mood for joy. You'll be surprised at the end of the day to find how many have been the occasions for smiling.

NEW STRENGTH FOR WEAK GIRLS

Can be Had Through the Rich, Red Blood Made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"There comes a time in the life of almost every girl when sickness attacks her. The strain upon her blood supply is great, and she suffers from headaches and backaches, loss of appetite, attacks of dizziness and heart palpitation, and a general tendency to a decline. The only thing that can promptly and speedily cure these troubles is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This is the only medicine that actually makes new, rich, red blood, and a plentiful supply of rich blood is the one thing needed to maintain the health of growing girls and women of mature years. The truth of this statement is proved in the case of Miss Esther E. Sproule, Trumanville, N.S., who says:—

"At the age of sixteen years I was left alone in the country home to attend high school. The close confinement and long hours of study nearly broke me down. My blood supply seemed to be deficient, and I grew pale and depressed. I was weary nearly all the time, and pimples broke out on my face. I was altogether in a miserable condition and I tried several tonics prescribed by the physician, but they did me no good. My mother urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I finally consented to do so, and hardly finished the second box before a change for the better took place, and the use of a few bottles more fully restored my health, and I have since been well and strong. I feel that I cannot say too much in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I strongly recommend them to other ailing girls."

You can get these Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at fifty cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50. Write to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Jimmie, your face is dirty again this morning," said the teacher. "What would you say if I came to school every day with a dirty face?"

"Hah," grinned Johnny, "it's too perlit to say anything."—The Critic.

A Pill That Lightens Life.—To the man who is a victim of indigestion and a host of business troubles, as added misery. He cannot concentrate his mind upon his tasks and cannot rest at night.

Such a man Parmelee's Vegetable Pills offer relief. A course of treatment, according to directions, will convince him of their great excellence. They are confidently recommended by the most noted doctors, and they will do all that is claimed for them.

Reporter—But why did the Harries and the Boggles end their feud?

Native—Well, Ah reckon you don't know what it takes to make a right good feud. No Harris girl never fell in love with no Boggle girl never fell in love with no Harris man. There wasn't nothin' particular to keep up no interest in things, so the feud just naturally died.

London's Immensity.

London! The heart not only of England, but indeed only of the British Empire, but of all Anglo-Saxondom in south a very marvelous city, old as the one virile race, and the seat of the world's comparison larger, wealthier, more influential, richer in every sort of human interest, than any other city in the round world.

No other city links the past with the present as London does. We gaze upon its historic Tower, in turn fortress, palace, prison and museum—generated as an ancient pile in the dark days called the Middle Ages, and averting our gaze for a moment we see the Tower Bridge, a grand example of modern engineering skill, which almost touches it. London has numerous and splendid parks, hundreds of stately mansions (some of them, such as Stafford House and Grosvenor House, of unrivaled magnificence), thousands of well-appointed houses, and hundreds of thousands of modern houses. It is regular in shape and continually expanding, no one can say precisely where the London of to-day begins or ends.

A Fastidious Deadhead.

Mr. Albert Chevalier, the London comedian, used to tell the following story against himself. It happened when he was touring in the provinces. The stage-door keeper of one of the theatres in the town went to Mr. Chevalier's brother, Mr. Engle, with a request for a couple of seats for that evening's performance. "With pleasure," was the reply. "But I don't want 'em for myself," the man explained, "I've sent 'em to my sister. She wants 'em. Like all the women, she just wants to say she's been in 'em. 'That's all right," replied Mr. Engle. "You send her along, and I'll see that she has good seats. Thank you, sir," replied the man. He drew a step nearer, put his hand up to his mouth, and whispered confidentially, "Don't worry about the places. Put 'er anywhere, but put 'er near the door, so that she can get out easy in case she don't like 'em."

First Glimpse of the World.

William Edward Clay, a Nottingham (Eng.) organist, who has been totally blind since he was 18 months old, has had his sight restored after twelve years' blindness. He can now distinguish his parents, and is looking forward to the time when he will be able to learn to read and write.

Relic of George III.

A lovely relic which has just been sold by a firm of Abingdon (Eng.) auctioneers for \$1,228 was presented to George III. by one of Oxford's scholars for services at the King's coronation, and the leather case in which it is still preserved the seal of William Pitt.

PROGRESS OF NIGERIA.

Witchcraft, Trial by Ordeal and Tribal Fighting Are Passing Out.

A British White-paper gives an interesting account of the splendid progress of peaceful penetration in the provinces of southern Nigeria. Many of these rich districts were closed only a few years ago to all comers.

The natives vigorously excluded the outer world, and gave themselves up to barbarous customs. In the Ibibio and the eastern provinces incessant inter-tribal warfare was carried on until quite recently. Slave trading, cannibalism and human sacrifice were openly practiced.

In the Onoduru, Alibada and Bende districts a similar state of affairs prevailed.

Without bloodshed, or even military measures, the country has been civilized and developed. In the majority of the districts offences against human life are rare, and old customs of witchcraft and trial by ordeal are being dropped. Even in the most uncivilized districts the natives are now inquiring an appreciation of the justice administered through the native courts which have been established.

Altogether a remarkable transformation has been brought about in a short time, and great headway has been made against the evil influence of the Aros. They have a powerful hold over the natives, but are generally afraid to give evidence against them, and they induce whenever possible to spread evil reports about them. However, their persistent attempts to spread evil reports about them is merely the latest indication of their power is being steadily undermined, and the work of progress is going rapidly forward.

ELECTRIC TABLE CLOTHS.

Latest Device For Hostesses In Old Land Is Striking Affer.

If the early Victorian grand-grandmother of the present fashionable hostess, who was a modern dinner party, she would assuredly think she was aiding and abetting the practice of witchcraft.

The "electric table-cloth" sounds like one of Maskelyne and Devant's "mysteries," but it is no such thing. It is merely the latest addition to the "smart" dinner table.

It looks harmless enough—a simple table cover of grey felt covered with an ordinary damask table-cloth.

The "regulation" silver candlesticks are placed on the table, and an unusual brilliance streaming from under their dainty shades, and the table is ready for the guests.

But there is more in it than meets the eye. The electric table-cloth is made of each candlestick is an almost invisible wire with a tiny pronged end. It is merely the latest addition to the "smart" dinner table.

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But there is more in it than meets the eye. The electric table-cloth is made of each candlestick is an almost invisible wire with a tiny pronged end. It is merely the latest addition to the "smart" dinner table.

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Courtesy In Business.

The man who solicits your advertisement, the salesman who has samples to exhibit, the life insurance agent whose hair fringed tongue pleads eloquently for your family, even the seductive canvasser who tries to inveigle you into buying a history of the world in twenty-five volumes, can be flattered to for a courteous manner of two and politely dismissed without seriously clogging the wheels of business. Perhaps they may really have something worth while to offer. Above all, the tellers and the cashiers of every bank need a course in the art of gracious expression. Why should the depositor of money be regarded with frowning suspicion and why should his mistake in indorsing checks wrong side up or his failure to have his books balanced regularly call forth shouts of correction instead of a few words of kindly instruction? After all, he is no ignorant or only forgetful. No dark scheme for defrauding the bank lurks behind his failure to follow the bank's rules. Courtesy is a virtue that it pays in personal satisfaction, in minimizing friction, in making friends and in raising you in the eyes of your business associates.—Scientific American.

Repeat it:—"Shiloh's Cure will always cure my coughs and colds."

"You say he is leading a double life."

"He must be. He has promised to die for two different girls."—Washington Herald.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Probably the oldest man alive is Hadji Raouf, who lives in Constantinople, and is said to be 132 years old. He still works at his profession of saddlemaking, and has never left the house he was born in. His father is believed to have lived to the age of 142.

So popular is Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup as a medicine in the treatment of colds and coughs or ailments of the throat, due to exposure to draughts, or sudden changes of temperature, that druggists and all dealers in patent medicines are supplied on hand to meet the demand. It is pleasant to take and the use of it guarantees freedom from throat and lung diseases.

"My grandfather," said the new neighbor, who was making a duty call, "was a great portrait painter. When a stroke of his brush he could change a smiling face into a sad one."

"High," exclaimed small Johnny, "is merely the latest addition to the 'smart' dinner table."

"Our teacher can do that."—Chicago News.

Clergymen Are Scarce.

The reluctance of men to take holy orders in the Church of England, which is so noticeable a feature at the present time, is a matter of more than ecclesiastical interest. It affects not only the existing clergy, as also the laity alone, but the nation as a whole.—Nineteenth Century.

Corns and warts disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Cure without leaving a scar.

"Ha!" said the Terrible Turk as he rode up to the safest place in the camp while the battle with the Iron Bulgars was going on, "in the army in fighting condition?"

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Health Hints for the Growing Family

SOME children "just grow" like Topsy and those watching from afar wonder that they survive their own ignorance and maternal neglect. Other children are so guarded, waited upon and pampered that they never learn to think for themselves nor realize why certain things are done for the good of their health. Rare and happy is the medium wherein the mother combines precept and example and teaches the children how to take care of their person and their health.

"I owe my mother nothing," said a girl who had just finished her first year in college. "She never taught me anything about personal cleanliness. All that I have learned about the care of my health and my body I have gained through watching furtively the girls I have met away from home at school. And yet my mother always had time to embroider sacks for the babies and dollys for the cabin."

This is a severe arraignment, but perhaps not entirely undeserved. A girl who goes out into the world, or a boy who finds himself working among well-groomed men of clean habits is very apt to feel the humiliation at his own ignorance and to claim that certain elements in his education have been neglected.

Despite the warnings of up-to-date physicians, the circulars of health officers and the writings of those interested in the public health and sanitation, the gospel of the Saturday Night Bath is still preached in many civilized households. In the large cities where bathrooms are supplied in every apartment or flat, however humble, there is absolutely no excuse for negligence of this sort. So long as the child is in arms the mother gives it a bath; but, as soon as it is large enough to play around indoors and out, and thus come in contact with germs and dirt, every description, it joins the Saturday Night Bath Club. Who could follow the maternal reasoning along this line? Why does the growing, active, dirt-investing child require less baths than the baby which spends at of its time in crib or coach?

While I am not an advocate of the daily cold sponge or plunge, I do believe that a warm bath, not hot, but tepid, is first aid in the campaign for good health in the family circle. If a child is taught to take a daily bath just as he is taught to slip on his little shirt with the buttons in the front instead of the back, it will become a habit. When there is a bathroom there is no excuse for avoiding this practice and the child can be taught to bathe with dispatch and not keep other members of the family waiting. When there is no bathroom, a bath mat or piece of old soft rug, with a screen to place around the wash stand to prevent drafts and insure privacy is all that is needed to secure a quick sponge. This can be given with either a large wash rag or a sponge and tepid water.

Dentists' bills will be reduced if children are taught to clean their teeth before retiring as well as in the morning. Also to use dental floss after meals instead of sharp toothpicks. Do not imagine that it is time to train a child in the care of the teeth after the second or permanent teeth have come. By that time the child will be grounded in carelessness. If taught the importance of keeping the teeth clean and sound he will be saved much pain and humiliation in later years.

Many mothers spend hours curing and shampooing the heads of their little girls, but allow the boys to take care of their own. This is unkind discrimination, though the boy may not see it in that light. His scalp should be watched as carefully as the girl's and he should be taught how to shampoo it, working dandruff loose with finger tips by the use of green soap or a good shampoo mixture. There is nothing more elegant of maternal neglect than the ring of dandruff so often seen on the school-boy's coat collar. Many boys also ruin their hair by wetting it night and morning to keep stubborn locks in place. This is very apt to make the hair small and curly. If the hair is very dry tell the boy to rub a little olive oil or vaseline into his scalp.

Teach your children how to sit and walk correctly. If you can possibly afford it send them to a good dancing school where callisthenics and dancing lessons are combined. Here the child will learn to walk on the ball, not the heel, of the foot. Girls will learn to stand with the abdomen in and the spine erect. Girls are particularly prone to the habit of relaxing the muscles of the trunk and standing with the chest sunken and the abdomen protruding.

Watch very carefully for organic weakness and seek the cause. If your children squint or contort the face take them to an oculist. Glasses may relieve the eye strain and correct the unsightly habits. Sometimes this weakness of sight is only temporary. The child may be anemic and when strength returns by the aid of glasses the visual defect may be removed.

Do not be afraid to talk to your children about the effect of food on the digestive apparatus. Many serious ailments, such as constipation, flatulencies, etc., in later years can be traced directly to the fact that children were not properly impressed with the evil results of constipation. Many mothers believe that it is delicate to explain to children the functions of their wonderful bodies, or to preach that physical beauty is a thing to be desired, not a mere vanity. When children realize the marvelous piece of mechanism which has been entrusted to their care they will impress with the abuses it than they are now in an ignorance which the maternal instinct should clear up by intelligent explanations.

Katherine Weston

THE BEST STYLES FOR MID-WINTER



FIG. C-STYLISH DRESS FOR GIRL.

MID-WINTER fashions for the young people of the family follow closely the rules laid down for the dressing of their elders. The furs worn by the mother in her thirties or forties appear in miniature for the small daughter in the kindergarten and the year old babe in the nurse's arms. The Empire back or Directorate reverse of Mother's best wrap are closely followed in the development of the coat made for the girl not yet in her teens.

The same may be said of trimmings, buttons and colorings down. Not in many seasons have children worn such striking hues as this year. Those reliable shades, navy blue, garnet and tobacco brown have been replaced by colorings once deemed "old," such as taupe, greys like London smoke, faded raspberry red, and even that peculiar cross between purple and brown, known as Catawba. These are enlivened by touches of bullion trimming—partially gilt gold. For the bullion braids fringes and tassels have quite generally replaced those of silk on very dressy garments.

A word about fur coats. These are an excellent investment in a family where there are several children for they can be handed down one size to another as the children grow. In climates where the winters are severe they are especially desirable. For the baby in short clothes who still rides in a coach, a favorite skin is coney, which is very much like soft white rabbit skin. For a baby the pure white is of course preferable. For children of three and upward it can be dyed grey, brown or black. A very stunning combination for a girl of six is a full length loose coat of this black fur with a velvet hat showing a dash of flame color or scarlet. Pony skin and caracul cloth are also used for children, but none of these are as light and yet warm as the coney skin. A fur coat for a child should be very plain without fancy braid or buttons, etc.

The navy blue chinilla cloth so long a standard cloth for school coats, referees, etc., has been replaced this season by grey chinilla. Broadcloths, especially those in two tones effect and heavy weights are used for general wear, while the satin finished fabrics are suitable only for the child who may have several outer garments, one of which is kept for occasions. Sensible mothers of babies in long clothes have two coats, an inner and an outer garment. The inner coat is of padded china silk and the outer one is preferably of white corduroy which washes like linen. These coats are made with very little trimming, so they can be laundered and kept perfectly white. The broadcloth, cashmere, or silk coats, the latter being made generally of Ottoman silk, are trimmed with soutache braid, with perhaps a little hand embroidery or French knots. They, too, must be worn over the inner quilted dress.

Scotch hats of every variety are used for both boys and girls and tartan and plaids are enjoying a great vogue. In making up a plaid, bear in mind that the trimming must be very plain, either self toned, braid or folds of plain cloth matching the predominant shade of the plaid. Using odd bits of gay passementerie or embroidered bands on a plaid dress is a crime against good taste. There is nothing prettier for trimmings on a plaid dress than bands of velvet ribbon or soutache braid.

Figure A on to-day's page represents a smart little jacket for a child from 12 to 15 years of age. The plainness of the upper portions and the fullness in the skirt make it an excellent coat for the child who loves outdoor exercises. The illustration shows trimmings of soutache braid and long fur, but the latter could be eliminated.

Figure B is a model suited to a younger child—from 4 to 8 years of age. This is a model of a loose coat that can be slipped on over fancy dresses. This especial model was seen evolved in heavy French serge in dull grey and the trimmings were of broadcloth in a lighter shade of grey and

glit fringes trimmed the front. It requires very little skill to make this coat as it is cut in only two pieces.

Figure C is suitable for a smart little gown for a child from 8 to 12 years of age. It is charming in its youthfulness and is apt to be becoming to all children of that age. The gowns can be made of any washable goods or of the tucked silk to match the color of the goods. This model is exceedingly smart made up in plaid with broadcloth banding about the yoke, waist band and armholes. Or it can be made in solid color, outlined with braid and faced up with light ribbons. It is a design that appeals to the growing child, and sufficiently easy for the home sewer to manage. The sleeves at this season of the year should be made of the same material as the dress goods.

Figure D represents an infant's long coat, and the collar can be made separate and of entirely different material. Many of these long coats are made of white corduroy and the collar of heavy white cloth, or the collar may be made from the corduroy and trimmed with rows of satin ribbon. Figure E is a charming model for the baby's first frock. Persian lawn or long cloth or nainsook are the materials used. The yoke of this dress is made in two pieces so that there are no seams to rub on the baby's shoulders, and the lower frill can be omitted and the plain little dress be evolved from the same pattern.

Black and white effects promise to be very popular, either in the material or trimming. A strikingly pretty fashion note of the season is the trimming of transparent fabrics, such as voile, with striped bands of broadcloth the color of the gown. It is also applied in the form of applique.

Mary Dean



FIG. A-WARM COAT FOR THE OUTDOOR GIRL.



FIG. D-INFANT'S LONG COAT.



FIG. E-SIMPLE INFANT'S SLIP.

Work and Play in Winter Evenings

CHILDREN following directly after Christmas test the patience and ingenuity of every house-mother. In supplying entertainment for children, many factors are to be considered, relaxation and a change of occupation for the child, quiet for the elders and the inculcation of habits of industry together with thoughtful play for others. The child who is taught to find pleasure in doing for others without feeling any sense of self-sacrifice is the child who finds happiness at home.

Girls are no longer given "stunts" of fine stitching which do not lead to definite results. Instead they are taught to make things that show and give pleasure. If a little girl wants to learn how to embroider, start her with a set of bean bags. These can be made in three sizes, from heavy denim or cretonne or linen. If the plain material is used have the bags stamped with some simple conventional design like a butterfly or large petal flower and let the child fill them with the outline stitch. The girl who butters on blue or red denim is very effective. If cretonne is used the flower in the center of the square and let the little sewer edge the flower with buttonhole stitch.

A pencil bag of linen with partitions for lead pencils, safety pencils, rulers, pen holders, compass, etc., can be made from heavy linen or denim bound with braid and the owner's initials done in outline stitch on the flap. The girl who makes this may waste a little material in cutting her pattern to hold the different implements for the school, but the waste is well worth the loss of a few pennies in giving the girl confidence for future work.

A very popular amusement just now is piecing together puzzle pictures. In very simple form, blocks or sixes and places, they were once used to entertain more four-year-olds in the nursery, now in more complicated form,



FIG. B-ATTRACTIVE WRAP FOR CHILD.

Nourishing Soups—Their Value to Growing Children

SOUPS should be given to a growing child twice a day. And the soup should be rich in quality and nourishing in ingredients. And the soup should be served to them warm after wash and the stomach of a child demands a change just as often as that of its parents. We are giving much recipes to-day for soups that are inexpensive to make and are full of nourishment.

In boiling meat from which to get soup stock, the meat should be put in cold water, allowed to stand a little while, then heated gradually to the boiling point. This extracts all the juice and leaves the meat utterly tasteless. Put the stock get perfectly cold and remove the grease from the top. It is then ready for flavoring.

Chicken Soup—If you have boiled a fowl for salad or fritances, take out three cupsful of the water in which it was cooked. Put this in a porcelain pot, and add to it three slices of carrots cut in cubes or rice, one stalk of celery cut in small pieces, half of an onion chopped finely, six peppercorns, a bay leaf. If the flavor is liked by the family, and lastly two tablespoonful of finely chopped, lean boiled ham. Let it all come to a boil gradually, simmer and then strain through a colander and add three tablespoonful of boiled rice. If this proves too rich, add a little water. Tomato Bisque—Strain the juice from a can of tomatoes and press the tomato through a colander. Boil in porcelain saucepan with a pinch of soda, add to it tablespoon of butter, and a scant half cup of cracker or dry bread crumbs. At the same time, in another porcelain saucepan boil one quart of milk, add a boiling onion, jump turn, add the tomatoes, stirring constantly until it thickens. Salt and pepper to taste and serve with hot croutons.

Scotch Broth—Buy two pounds of mutton from the meat man and use in two quarts of water. Let it stand for an hour. Heat slowly and add half a cup of barley, let it boil and simmer, then simmer for an hour. Add to it half cup of chopped onion, half cup of carrots, half cup of celery which have been fried for five minutes in clear butter. Turn the entire soup simmer for three hours. Season highly, thicken with a little flour, and serve with chopped parsley on the top.

Clam Soup—Buy one dozen very large clams, and scrub the shells, put in pan, and add a little water, cover tightly and let them steam open. Remove clams from the shells and chop fine, and add a quart of water to the clam juice. Let it come to a boil and skim off the scum which will rise to the top. Add tablespoon of butter, season with pepper. In another saucepan boil one cup of milk, and just as you remove the clam soup from the fire, add the milk and let it boil. It is then ready to serve, add the boiled milk.

Salmon Soup—Cut up one large potato and boil in a large onion soup very small pieces, boil in one cup of water. Add red pepper and a dash of Worcestershire sauce, and one quart of milk. Just as the milk comes to a boil, add one cup of salmon meat and two hard boiled eggs chopped fine. Serve with large sea crackers which have been buttered and set in the oven to toast.

divert the entire family circle and are used for a sort of traveling library. The picture work may be a photograph of a fine painting or a print from a magazine, is pasted on a thin sheet of wood, then with a file-saw it is cut into many pieces, large, small and medium, with absolutely no effort towards conventional form. The more lifelike the picture, the more successful the puzzle. These are then put together and one intricate puzzle will keep an alert boy or girl busy one or two evenings. Neighbors now exchange picture puzzles as the once circulated magazines and books. And many a family circle is securing a new insight into art by its efforts to piece together the bits of the great masterpiece.

Remember the Main

Goods in a house and barn are Lumber of all kinds. We are Main-distributors from source to consume of this article. Building Supplies are our specialty and we are always endeavoring to get you the best of grades. May we convince you by sharing in your patronage?

Rogers-Cunningham Lumber Co.

Dr. Rivers Is the Man

Mayor of Raymond Chosen as
Liberal Candidate

The political ball started rolling this morning when the Lethbridge District Liberal Convention opened its sessions in Oliver's Hall. There was a very large number of delegates from every part of the constituency, every corner being represented.

At the morning session practically nothing was done but appoint and receive the report of the executive committee which included John Powelson, P. Hammer and Robt. Reynolds, W. S. Simmons, ex-M.P.P., was elected chairman pro tem, and W. J. Bell of Optic, Secretary.

The delegates present were:—
Raymond—B. S. Young, Dr. J. H. Rivers, J. U. Allred, John Powelson, T. W. Harris, O. P. Asplund, G. H. Budd, E. B. Hicks, E. Laycock, J. H. Green, J. T. Anderson, T. J. O'Brien, C. D. Fox, J. C. Peterson, Lee Highfield, J. W. Fox.

Bow Island—W. H. Johnstone, Jas. Olquist.

Taber—J. Hammer, J. O. Hannah, John Haynes, Chas. Leonard, W. W. Douglas, H. Holman, A. L. Wood, S. J. Layton, Dr. Lang, F. R. Davis, Jas. Hansen.

Purple Springs—J. B. Milligan, Burdette, D. K. Shawson, Bonfield, Seth Johnstone, J. F. Johnston, John Elders, John Marsh, Plainfield, W. J. Bell, Miles Parks.

Queenstown—John Clark, Reid Hie, Alfred Hulks, Bowville, J. S. Reynolds, Robt. Reynolds, J. B. Stevens.

Kelso—Peter George, C. Hunt, Newlands, H. Lathier, Jas. McNulty, T. Peterson.

Watson's—T. McCaugherty, Jas. McNulty.

Diamond City—J. Laughlin, Grass Lake, G. H. James, Robt. McLaughlin, H. A. Driggs.

Stirling—Dr. F. A. Keillor, J. C. Nelson, C. W. Tallrich, J. H. Seely, J. S. Brantley, Albert Brantley, A. F. McDuffie.

FOUR MEN NOMINATED

The afternoon session opened shortly after two o'clock with Mr. Simmons in the chair. The delegates responded to the roll call. The nomination was made by ballot and resulted in four being named, viz., Dr. J. H. Rivers of Raymond; H. A. Driggs of Grass Lake; W. W. Douglas of Taber; and W. G. Hitchcock of Bowville.

Mr. Driggs announced very briefly that he was not a candidate. Mr. Hitchcock was called out but was not present. Mr. Douglas, the Mayor of Taber, in consenting to go to the convention said that he was out as a supporter of the Rutherford Government which he characterized as the best Government in Canada. Their railway policy would give better railway facilities would at present were

widely inadequate and the rates excessive. He believed that the provincial government should assist in getting fair play for the shipper. He promised to support the nominee of the convention.

Dr. Rivers, Mayor of Raymond, consented to allow his name to go to the ballot. He reminded the convention of his past appearances before previous conventions. He predicted that with the Government's railway and telephone policies carried into effect all parts of the riding would be in close touch with each other, and it elected he would try to represent the entire constituency at Edmonton.

B. S. Young, of Raymond, briefly addressed the convention on behalf of Dr. Rivers, whom he described as not only a doctor, but also as a practical farmer. He has the confidence of the people of the Raymond district. The speaker eloquently and with great applause depicted a picture of the future of Alberta and of the fitness of Dr. Rivers as a suitable representative of this portion of the province.

J. O. Hannah, of Taber, claimed that Mr. Douglas was peculiarly fitted as a representative because of his being a pioneer and a homesteader, and of his acquaintance with the district.

DR. RIVERS CHOSEN

The supporters of Mr. Hitchcock withdrew his name, leaving the contest between W. W. Douglas and Dr. J. H. Rivers. The vote being taken resulted in the election of Dr. Rivers by a substantial majority. Dr. Rivers is therefore the Liberal candidate for the Lethbridge district.

Coal Beneath and Fertile Fields on Top

As Others See Us

There is probably no place in the whole of the province of Alberta that has experienced such a marvelous and phenomenal growth during the comparatively short period of its existence than the town of Taber, and yet possibly no other place of its size and importance is so little known to the public generally at the present day. Two reasons may be assigned for this. First, because of its unrelentingly rapid growth; and second, because the town has never been "boomed" as have so many towns in Western Canada. Its growth has been rapid yet steady and sure, owing to the great natural resources with which the town and district are favored. From a small settlement of frugal and industrious American settlers, who came to this country about the summer of 1904 and who were permitted to take advantage of the "Hamlet Act" while fulfilling their duties as homesteaders, the small settlement became, in the course of four years, relatively one of the most important and active towns in the province. Situated on the south bank of the

Belly River, about 70 miles west of Medicine Hat and 33 miles east of Lethbridge on the Crow's Nest branch of the C.P.R. and in the heart of the best coal area in the province, its importance as a coal-mining town cannot be gainsaid. Of coal the district has inexhaustible quantities, and the splendid quality of its domestic and steam coal is well known throughout the West. In 1905 one mine only was operating on a small scale. To-day there are no less than a dozen mines operating in the district with a total output capacity of 4,000 tons daily. The Canada West Coal & Coke Co., Ltd., under another name and management, began operations on a small scale about three years ago, and to-day it is one of the best equipped mines in the West. It is a non-gaseous mine—most completely equipped throughout with all latest devices and patents in mining machinery. The area of coal land belonging to this company is 12,000 acres and the coal seam is four feet thick. The total extent of their tract under ground is about ten miles and a sum of over \$300,000 has already been spent in the construction of the plant alone.

The country around Taber has splendid soil and it is fast becoming known as one of the best agricultural districts in Alberta. Wheat (spring and fall), oats, rye and flax are raised besides all kinds of vegetables and garden stuffs. Spring wheat averaged a round 30 bushels per acre last year and fall wheat went a few bushels more. Over 200,000 bushels were shipped out, and in a very short time Taber will export one million bushels annually. One large elevator has already been erected besides a grain storage warehouse and other companies are now contemplating building more elevators to be ready for the 1910 crop.

A large number of new settlers are arriving every month of the year, each one bringing good horses and all kinds of farm machinery and all prepared to make Taber famous as one of the greatest wheat producing centres in the West. The Government has now under construction a bridge over the river one mile north of the town which will, when completed, be the means of bringing the large numbers of settlers already located to the north of Taber in close touch with their market town. The Government has already completed the construction of a telephone line from Lethbridge eastward to Taber, as well as establishing a local telephone exchange.

The travelling public can find in Taber the very best accommodation in the way of hotels. There are four licensed hotels in the town with every convenience for the accommodation of travelling men.

Taber is not behind other towns for providing proper means for the education of its children, having two good schools in the town at present and the school trustees have now under consideration the construction of a large and commodious school for the higher grades in the centre of the town.

Taber also possesses a well equipped printing office where a large amount of job printing is done and from whence issues weekly the bright and newsy Taber Free Press.

Three large lumber yards supply the needs of the town in that connection while anyone having driving to do can be amply fitted out at any of the three large livery barns.

Every line of business is represented in the town, but not over-represented, and anyone having money to invest in a business enterprise or in farm lands that in a few years will make a man independently rich will do well to visit Taber before investing elsewhere.

Surrender of Steel Trust

The Big Combine has at Last
Been Defeated by Law

LIKE SOCIALISM

The Arm of the Huge Industry
Tended Decidedly Towards
Socialism and was Revo-
lutionary and Drastic

Calgary Daily Herald
New York, March 1. Natural forces have at last asserted themselves, and the greatest corporation the world has ever seen, the steel trust, has been obliged to surrender to the inexorable law of supply and demand.

This powerful and skillfully managed corporation was organized largely for the express purpose of escaping this law. Competition was to be abolished or reduced to a minimum as a regulating force and in its place artificial regulation was to be substituted. The market was to be under the control of a few able men to whose judgment and absolute power the whole industry must submit; and the free play of differences of opinion between buyer and seller, which has been the system of price-control ever since civilization began, was to be abolished at a stroke. Competition between buyers and competition between sellers was to be wiped out, and the wants of trade were to be estimated and satisfied according to the opinion or caprice of a few men. Such in brief were the ultimate aims of the policy of some of the great monopolistic combinations which have been created during the last few years.

APPROACHED SOCIALISM

Nothing more revolutionary—and nothing more approaching to Socialism—has ever been put into practical effect than these huge combinations, which placed whole industries under the arbitrary control of a few strong but not infallible individuals. The failure of artificial regulation in the case of the steel trust is, therefore, of the highest im-

portance. It shows that the trust system has failed in one of its prime and most objectionable purposes, that of regulating prices; and this failure is a source of real gratification to all who wish to see the freedom of American institutions preserved.

THE EFFECT

The effect of the cut in steel prices was at first very unsettling, for in several departments of industry the steel trust policy of holding up prices in spite of business depression had very generally followed. A few days after the cut it became recognized that, these reductions were good policy, that they meant a long-deferred recognition of changed conditions and a more natural adjustment to the new order of things. It was recognized that lower prices would place industry upon a safer basis, and that there would eventually follow a decided improvement. Perhaps it would be folly to say that bottom has been reached, for confidence has been seriously disturbed and buyers will, of course, push their newly-gained advantages to the limit.

Tariff agitation will also cause much business to be deferred, and this may temporarily act in buyers' favor. When, however, that disturbing element has been removed there will be an accumulation of orders that will compensate for the present depression. In the long run it is safe to say that a return to lower price levels will be beneficial and a genuine stimulus to renewed business activity later on.

PHYSICS FEEL

On the stock market the steel cut was at first demoralizing. Prices fell sharply, making a decline of 10 to 15 per cent on the present movement. This is an important shrinkage, considering that recalcitrant tendencies are steadily at work in various lines of business. For weeks it has been insisted in these articles that prices were too high and that a substantial decline was imminent. Now that this has come, the market is on a much safer trading basis and greater activity will probably result.

Already there has been a partial recovery, and prices may be carried still higher in anticipation of an encouraging inaugural address from President-elect Taft who will no doubt reiterate his well known views on the tariff on corporation reform and on the defects of our currency system. The outlook, however, does not warrant any very pronounced recovery, and profits should be taken on all good advances. At the lowest prices of the week there was good buying of stocks, and the demand for high grade securities continues satisfactory. Money is very easy in spite of withdrawals of treasury deposits and gold exports to Argentina. For some time to come the course of the market will be chiefly guided by tariff legislation and business conditions.

OUTLOOK FOR TARIFF

The outlook for the tariff is not encouraging. It is taken for granted that no injurious reductions can be put through congress, but a long and

bitter fight is expected in making the schedules. If the new bill comes to the president for signature by midsummer it will be a surprise to those best acquainted with the situation at Washington. Of course, business will be affected by the postponement of orders until the outcome is known; but boots and shoes will wear out and hungry stomachs must be satisfied much as usual, so that any serious curtailment of production will have to be made up later on. It is evident that the consumptive abilities of the country have not been materially lessened. This is proved by the healthy state of the dry goods market, which has been relatively free from the interference and regulation of great corporations. So long as these conditions prevail no great decline in stocks can be expected, even if more or less irregularity remains to be faced.

Politics a Cruel Game

A Conservative member of the Ontario Legislature recently declared that "politics is a cruel game," which led a leading party paper in Toronto to remark:

"Only those who have suffered know just how cruel it is. To many it has been the road to an untimely grave. To others it has brought financial ruin. But a very few have won success, and even these have found the price they had to pay out sharply, making a decline of 10 to 15 per cent on the present movement. This is an important shrinkage, considering that recalcitrant tendencies are steadily at work in various lines of business. For weeks it has been insisted in these articles that prices were too high and that a substantial decline was imminent. Now that this has come, the market is on a much safer trading basis and greater activity will probably result."

This is a dreful picture, but there are cases just such as that. Much of the "suffering" in politics is due to personalities, to attacks on the character of men. Political campaigns should be fought on party issues—public questions. Parties should select as candidates men of ability and clean character and then battle for their standard bearers, because they represent great issues, not on personal grounds. As it is now "politics is a cruel game." Men of ability and respectability are unwilling to enter public life on that account. When parties agree to have personalities alone and wage political warfare solely as the issue at stake, only then can we look for an improvement in the political world.—Lethbridge Herald.

Don't snub anyone. Not alone because some day he may far outstrip you in the race of life, but because it is neither kind nor right nor Christian.